



Measurement of the branching ratio for β -delayed α decay of ^{16}N



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ABSTRACT

While the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction plays a central role in nuclear astrophysics, the cross section at energies relevant to hydrostatic helium burning is too small to be directly measured in the laboratory. The β -delayed α spectrum of ^{16}N can be used to constrain the extrapolation of the E1 component of the S -factor; however, with this approach the resulting S -factor becomes strongly correlated with the assumed $\beta\alpha$ branching ratio. We have remeasured the $\beta\alpha$ branching ratio by implanting ^{16}N ions in a segmented Si detector and counting the number of $\beta\alpha$ decays relative to the number of implantations. Our result, $1.49(5) \times 10^{-5}$, represents a 24% increase compared to the accepted value and implies an increase of $\approx 10\%$ in the extrapolated S -factor.

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1. Introduction

1.1. The astrophysical S -factor of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$

The rate of the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction, relative to that of the triple- α reaction, regulates the relative production of carbon (C) and oxygen (O) during hydrostatic helium burning in stars, and by doing so has great significance for the field of nuclear astrophysics. Not only is the C/O ratio at the end of helium burning directly reflected in the observed elemental abundances, it also has profound influence on subsequent stellar evolution: It affects the nucleosynthesis of medium-mass and s -process-only nuclei [1], long-lived γ -ray emitters [2], and ν -process nuclei [3], it has an effect on the chemical composition of white-dwarf stars and thus explosion models of type-IA supernovae [4], and the mass of the remnant left behind by core-collapse supernovae [5] is also influenced.

At the centre-of-mass energies relevant to hydrostatic helium burning, $E_{\text{c.m.}} \approx 0.3$ MeV, the cross section of the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction is too small to be measured directly in the laboratory. Indeed, the lowest point measured so far is $E_{\text{c.m.}} = 0.89$ MeV [6]. The prospects of extending these measurements down to 0.3 MeV within the foreseeable future are incredibly slim, as it would require an improvement of more than 5 orders of magnitude in experimental sensitivity.

A precise and accurate extrapolation to the astrophysically relevant energies can be made only by including complementary data obtained with indirect methods. At 0.3 MeV the S -factor of the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction is dominated by E1 and E2 resonant capture to the ground state via the tails of the subthreshold 1^- and 2^+ states at 7.12 and 6.92 MeV, with smaller contributions from cascade transitions [7]. γ -ray angular distributions measured at higher energies are used to determine the relative contribution of the E1 and E2 components.

The extrapolation of the E2 component may be constrained using d -wave phase-shift data from (α, α) elastic scattering experiments. Using this approach, Tischhauser et al. have obtained $S_{\text{E2}}(0.3) = 53^{+13}_{-18}$ keVb [8], which is also the value quoted by Buchmann and Barnes in their 2006 review article [7]. Taking advantage of new (α, γ) capture data, Sayre et al. have recently obtained the more precise value of $S_{\text{E2}}(0.3) = 62^{+9}_{-6}$ keVb [9]. Complementary constraints on $S_{\text{E2}}(0.3)$ have been obtained from sub-Coulomb α -transfer reactions [10] and a γ -cascade experiment [11]. An alternative approach based on Coulomb dissociation has also been explored [12].

The extrapolation of the E1 component is only weakly constrained by the p -wave phase-shift data [7,8]. The precision and accuracy of the extrapolation can be significantly improved by including data from the $\beta\alpha$ decay of ^{16}N [13]. Using this approach, Azuma et al. have obtained $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3) = 80(20)$ keVb [14], which is also the value quoted by Buchmann and Barnes [7]. More recently, Tang et al. have obtained $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3) = 84(21)$ keVb [15]. Other au-

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thors have used data from sub-Coulomb α -transfer reactions to obtain complementary constraints on $S_{E1}(0.3)$ [10].

Cascade transitions via the four bound excited states in ^{16}O were previously believed to contribute anywhere between 3 and 32 keVb to the total $S(0.3)$ -factor [7], but new data [9,16] appear to have constrained their contribution to 11(3) keVb. Combining this with $S_{E2}(0.3) = 62^{+9}_{-6}$ keVb [9] and $S_{E1}(0.3) = 84(21)$ keVb [15], one obtains a total S -factor of $S(0.3) = 157(23)$ keVb. Taken at face value, the new results of Refs. [9, 16] thus imply a significant change in the error budget, with the E1 ground-state capture now making by far the largest contribution (13%) to the overall error, while the E2 ground-state capture and the cascade transitions only make a modest contribution (6%). A precision of 10% has long been desired by astrophysical modellers [17–19]. This provides strong motivation for reducing the uncertainty on $S_{E1}(0.3)$.

It should be noted that the uncertainty on the extrapolated S -factor is a subject of strong debate. Several authors have argued that the experimental data is compatible with two different values of $S_{E1}(0.3)$, a high value around 80 keVb and a low value around 10 keVb, see, e.g., Refs. [20,21]. Similarly, it has been argued [22] that two solutions exist for $S_{E2}(0.3)$, a high value around 150 keVb and a low value around 60 keVb. Furthermore, Tang et al. have shown [15] that the $S_{E1}(0.3)$ value obtained from the simultaneous analysis of phase-shift, capture and $\beta\alpha$ -decay data is reduced by 20–30% if the old phase-shift data of Ref. [23] are replaced with the more recent phase-shift data of Refs. [8,24]. These observations stand in stark contrast to the very precise value of $S(0.3) = 161 \pm (19)(\text{stat})^{+8}_{-2}(\text{sys})$ keVb recently reported by Schürmann et al. [25] based on a global analysis of a selected sample of “world data”. The data selection criteria adopted by Schürmann et al. have since been criticised by several authors [22,26].

1.2. The β -delayed α decay of ^{16}N

The focus of the present work is on reducing the uncertainty on $S_{E1}(0.3)$ by improving the experimental determination of the $\beta\alpha$ decay of ^{16}N . The only α -decaying state in ^{16}O that is appreciably fed in the β decay of ^{16}N is the 1^- state at 9.6 MeV, and as a result this state dominates the α spectrum. So much, in fact, that earlier determinations of its β branching ratio, $b_\beta(9.6)$, have been obtained by measuring the total $\beta\alpha$ branching ratio, $b_{\beta\alpha}$, and assuming $b_\beta(9.6) = b_{\beta\alpha}$. Since the 9.6 MeV state is very broad, this approach meets with some difficulties: Firstly, the broad peak hides several, small background contributions, the most important one being decay through the 3^- continuum, which, from an explicit integration of the 3^- contribution obtained with the fit parameters of Tang et al., is expected to be responsible for less than 2% of the observed decays. Also, α decays through the 2^- level at 8.87 MeV and the 2^+ level at 9.84 MeV have been observed, but the contribution from these levels is less than 0.1% of the total spectrum [27,28]. Secondly, the broadness makes a rigorous definition of $b_\beta(9.6)$ problematic. The reason is that the 9.6 MeV state interferes with the tail of the subthreshold 1^- state at 7.12 MeV and with the tails of higher-lying 1^- resonances. We therefore restrict ourselves to using $b_{\beta\alpha}$.

Interference between the 7.12 MeV state and the other 1^- -components makes the α spectrum quite sensitive to the α width of this state. Hence, careful measurement of the α spectrum provides one of the most effective means to constrain the α width of the 7.12 MeV state, which dominates the E1 component of the ground-state capture at the astrophysically relevant energies. While some consensus appears to have been established concerning the shape of the experimental α spectrum [15,29], an im-

proved measurement of $b_{\beta\alpha}$ is needed to fix the absolute normalisation of the spectrum [29].

Barker showed how the square of the reduced α width of the 7.12 MeV state, obtained from an R -matrix fit to the β -delayed α spectrum of ^{16}N , is directly proportional to the assumed feeding ratio $b_{\beta\alpha}/b_\beta(7.12)$ [13]. In the limit where $S_{E1}(0.3)$ is completely dominated by capture through the 7.12 MeV state, this result implies that the calculated $S_{E1}(0.3)$ is also proportional to $b_{\beta\alpha}/b_\beta(7.12)$.

We present in the following a qualitative analysis of how a change in the assumed $b_{\beta\alpha}$ affects the reduced α width extracted from fits to the ^{16}N $\beta\alpha$ spectrum: Consider a level λ with a β feeding amplitude, B_λ , and a reduced α width, $\gamma_{\lambda\alpha}$. The contribution of that level to the total α spectrum is proportional to $(B_\lambda\gamma_{\lambda\alpha})^2$ (following the notation of Barker and Warburton [30]). In order to scale the spectrum by some factor, f , we must, if the general shape of the spectrum is to be preserved, scale $(B_\lambda\gamma_{\lambda\alpha})^2$ for all contributing levels by the same factor f . Since B_λ for the 7.12 MeV state has been determined experimentally with high precision [15], any change in the contribution of this level to the α spectrum must involve a change in its $\gamma_{\lambda\alpha}$. From these considerations we conclude that a change in the absolute scale of the α spectrum, i.e. $b_{\beta\alpha} \rightarrow fb_{\beta\alpha}$, must be accompanied by a change $\gamma_{\lambda\alpha}^2 \rightarrow f\gamma_{\lambda\alpha}^2$ for the 7.12 MeV state, which, to a reasonable approximation, leads to $S_{E1}(0.3) \rightarrow fS_{E1}(0.3)$, see also Sec. 5.

We proceed by reviewing what is known experimentally about $b_\beta(7.12)$ and $b_{\beta\alpha}$: A value of $b_\beta(7.12) = 0.048(4)$ is quoted in the TUNL evaluation [31], however, Tang et al. have recently determined the more precise value of $b_\beta(7.12) = 0.052(2)$, though details have not yet been published. The TUNL evaluation gives $b_{\beta\alpha} = 1.20(5) \times 10^{-5}$, which, if combined with $b_\beta(7.12) = 0.048(4)$, implies an uncertainty of 9% in the ratio $b_{\beta\alpha}/b_\beta(7.12)$ and hence an uncertainty of ± 6 keVb in $S_{E1}(0.3)$. However, this value of $b_{\beta\alpha}$ is based on a single measurement that dates back to 1961 [32]. The measurement, performed by the Mainz group, relied on the direct counting of β particles with a Geiger–Müller tube. No details are given on the error estimate. Slightly different values can be found in two later publications of the Mainz group: Ref. [28] gives $b_{\beta\alpha} = 1.19(4) \times 10^{-5}$ quoting Ref. [32] as the source, whereas Ref. [33] gives the same value, but with an inflated error, $b_{\beta\alpha} = 1.19(10) \times 10^{-5}$, quoting Ref. [34] as the source, which would appear to be a mistake because Ref. [34] makes no mention of the α decay of ^{16}N , let alone its branching ratio.

An independent determination of $b_{\beta\alpha}$ may be obtained by noting that $b_{\beta\alpha} = b_\beta(8.87) \times b_{\beta\alpha}/b_\beta(8.87)$, where $b_\beta(8.87)$ denotes the β branching ratio of the 8.87 MeV state. According to the current (1993) TUNL evaluation $b_\beta(8.87) = 1.06(7) \times 10^{-2}$, while $b_{\beta\alpha}/b_\beta(8.87) = 1.00(7) \times 10^{-3}$ according to measurements of the Mainz group [27]. One thus obtains $b_{\beta\alpha} = 1.06(10) \times 10^{-5}$. However, the origin of the $b_\beta(8.87)$ value given in the current TUNL evaluation is difficult to trace. The 1986 evaluation quotes E.K. Warburton, private communication, as the source, while earlier evaluations give a value of $1.0(2) \times 10^{-2}$ quoting several experiments from the 1950s as sources. The reliability of the $b_\beta(8.87)$ value given in the current TUNL evaluation is thus difficult for us to assess.

Most recently, Zhao et al. [35] have obtained a value of $b_{\beta\alpha} = 1.3(3) \times 10^{-5}$.

1.3. Experimental technique

We use an experimental technique very different from that of the Mainz group to determine $b_{\beta\alpha}$. We implant a mass-separated, high-energy, ^{16}N beam in a finely segmented Si detector and measure the two ionisation signals produced by the ^{16}N implantation

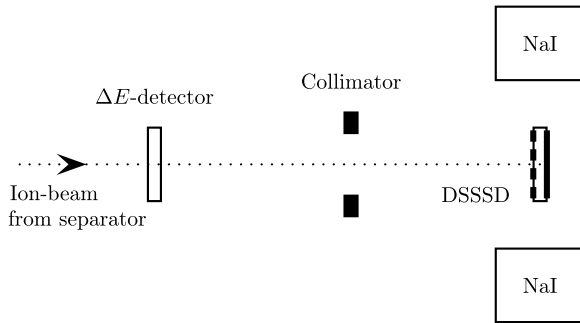


Fig. 1. Drawing of the detector setup (not to scale). Details on the detectors can be found in the text.

and the $\alpha + {}^{12}\text{C}$ decay products that follow with a half-life of $7.13(2) \text{ s}$ [31]. This allows us to determine $b_{\beta\alpha}$ in a very straightforward manner as the number of α decays divided by the number of implantations, and the difficulties associated with absolute counting of β particles are thus avoided. This technique has been used in several previous experiments to determine small branching ratios in the β -delayed particle decays of ${}^6\text{He}$ at Lovain-la-Neuve [36,37], ${}^{11}\text{Li}$ at TRIUMF [38], ${}^{12}\text{B}$ and ${}^{12}\text{N}$ at KVI [39,40], and ${}^8\text{B}$ also at KVI [41]. In the studies of ${}^{11}\text{Li}$, ${}^{12}\text{B}$, ${}^{12}\text{N}$ and ${}^8\text{B}$ it was possible to correlate the implantation and decay events on an individual basis. This was not possible in the study of ${}^6\text{He}$ and has not been possible in the present study due to the combination of a rather long half-life and a high implantation rate necessary to obtain satisfactory statistical precision.

2. Experiment

The experiment was carried out at the former Kernfysisch Versneller Instituut (KVI) in Groningen, The Netherlands. A primary ${}^{15}\text{N}$ beam was accelerated by the AGOR superconducting cyclotron to an energy of 105 MeV and directed onto a CD_2 gas target with a thickness of 6 mg cm^{-2} . The secondary beam emerging from the gas target consisted, among other isotopes, of ${}^{16}\text{N}$, produced via (d, p) . The TRIUMF dual magnetic separator [42] was tuned to select ${}^{16}\text{N}^{7+}$ ions with an energy of 80 MeV, the most intense ${}^{16}\text{N}$ component in the beam. At the final focal plane 83% of the secondary beam was identified as ${}^{16}\text{N}$.

The detector system, sketched in Fig. 1, consisted of a 60 μm thick circular Si detector with a diameter of 18 mm, and a double-sided Si strip detector (DSSSD) with a thickness of 78 μm and a surface area of $16 \text{ mm} \times 16 \text{ mm}$. The two detectors were mounted in a telescope configuration with the circular detector serving as ΔE detector, leaving the DSSSD, thick enough to fully stop the ${}^{16}\text{N}$ ions, to detect their remaining energy. This type of setup provides a means to distinguish ${}^{16}\text{N}$ from other beam components, since the difference in stopping power can be exploited. Lastly, two NaI scintillators were placed next to the chamber to provide γ -ray identification of ${}^{16}\text{N}$ during the initial beam tuning.

48 strips on both sides of the DSSSD, running in perpendicular directions, divide the detector into a total of 2304 pixels, each representing an active volume of approximately $300 \mu\text{m} \times 300 \mu\text{m} \times 78 \mu\text{m}$ [43]. The smallness of the detection volume implies that the detector is inherently β suppressed, i.e., β particles from the decay of ${}^{16}\text{N}$ deposit on average only around 40 keV in one pixel. This has two advantages: Firstly, the distortion of the α spectrum due to β summing is minimised, and secondly, the β -singles spectrum does not extend into the energy region relevant for the identification of the α -decay branch.

An α source, consisting of ${}^{239}\text{Pu}$, ${}^{241}\text{Am}$ and ${}^{244}\text{Cm}$, was used to calibrate the DSSSD. A dynamic range of 0–50 MeV is needed

for the identification of the implanted ${}^{16}\text{N}$ ions. At the same time, good energy resolution is desirable for the measurement of the α spectrum in the energy range 1.0–3.5 MeV. To meet both requirements, the pre-amplifier signal was split and sent to two amplifier-ADC chains with a difference in gain of a factor of 10. The low-gain data is used for the identification of the implanted ${}^{16}\text{N}$ ions, while the high-gain data is used for the α decay spectroscopy. The energy resolution (FWHM) achieved is 30 keV at 2.4 MeV and 0.9 MeV at 33 MeV.

The primary beam was operated in on/off mode, with the beam gate open for 15 s and then closed for 15 s. A logic signal, representing the state of the beam gate, was fed to the data acquisition. A clean decay spectrum can then be obtained by only including the data collected during the beam-off periods. The data acquisition was triggered by a logic OR between signals in the DSSSD, the ΔE detector, and the two NaI detectors.

3. Data reduction

3.1. Event reconstruction

Energy matching of the signals from the front and back sides of the DSSSD allows efficient suppression of electronic noise. It also allows us to disentangle random coincidences, which occur with significant probability during beam-on periods due to the rather high implantation rate of 10–20 kHz. The condition $|E_{\text{front}} - E_{\text{back}}| < 2.5 \text{ MeV}$ is imposed for signals in the low-gain chain and $|E_{\text{front}} - E_{\text{back}}| < 0.25 \text{ MeV}$ for signals in the high-gain chain. These cuts are sufficiently generous that no real events with full charge collection on both sides will be rejected.

The DSSSD has a strip width of 300 μm and an interstrip gap of 35 μm , which means that, from purely geometric considerations, 20% of the detector surface consists of interstrip regions (10% on each side). In these regions the free charge carriers created by an ionising particle are unlikely to be collected on a single strip, but are instead shared between the two strips bordering the interstrip region. Therefore, when we detect coincident signals from adjacent strips, we must consider the possibility that the two signals were created by a single particle. If the combined energy matches the energy measured in a strip on the opposite side of the detector, we assume that charge sharing occurred.

Our data show that 8% of the α decays suffers from charge sharing between front strips and 10% from charge sharing between back strips, in good agreement with the geometric estimate. For the ${}^{16}\text{N}$ implantations we find that 5% of the events suffers from charge sharing between front strips while 20% suffers from charge sharing between back strips. A similar front-back asymmetry was also found by Torresi et al. in a dedicated study of charge sharing in DSSSDs [44], using ions with Z -values and energies similar to the ${}^{16}\text{N}$ ions in the present study. In contrast to our results, however, Torresi et al. find that the probability for sharing between front strips is in agreement with the geometric value. Furthermore, they find that a significant fraction of the sharing events on the front side are associated with opposite-polarity pulses, implying that they cannot be identified by the method used here, which could explain why our value is a factor of 2 short of the geometric estimate. We thus consider it possible that we fail to identify 5% of the ${}^{16}\text{N}$ implantations, and we include this as a systematic uncertainty on our final result.

3.2. Identification of implanted ${}^{16}\text{N}$

Using standard methods [45], the energy loss and straggling of 80 MeV ${}^{16}\text{N}^{7+}$ ions punching through the ΔE detector are determined to be 47 MeV and 3 MeV, respectively, leaving on average

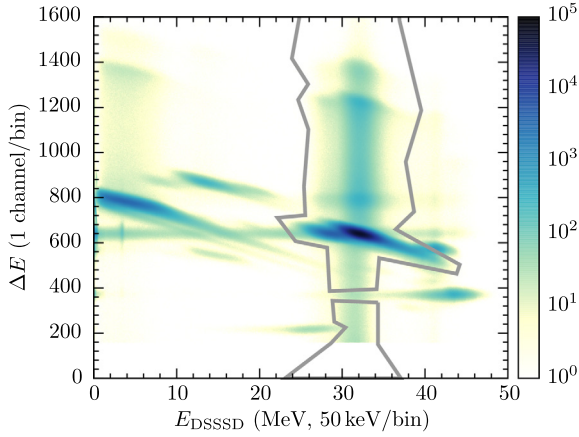


Fig. 2. Energy signal from the ΔE detector vs. the energy signal from the DSSSD. The solid line contour shows the cut used to identify ^{16}N implantations.

33 MeV to be deposited in the DSSSD. ^{16}N implantations are identified by applying appropriate cuts to the $(E_{\text{DSSSD}}, \Delta E)$ -values, as shown in Fig. 2. The vast majority of the ^{16}N implantations are contained in the main locus at $E_{\text{DSSSD}} \approx 33$ MeV and $\Delta E \approx 700$. Pile-up in the ΔE -detector produces the vertical band above the main locus. The vertical band below the main locus results from ^{16}N implantations that induce only a partial signal in the ΔE detector because they strike the detector close to the periphery of its active area. By including these bands we increase the number of identified ^{16}N implantations by approximately 5%. The ^{16}N implantations constitute 83% of the total number of counts in Fig. 2. Other major beam components are $^{13}\text{C}^{5+}$, $^{14}\text{N}^{6+}$, $^{15}\text{N}^{7+}$, $^{13}\text{C}^{6+}$ and protons. No other charge state of ^{16}N is implanted in the DSSSD. A class of events with anomalous DSSSD response, but with a ΔE -signal consistent with that expected for ^{16}N implantations, have also been identified. The origin of these events, which amount to only 2% of the number of identified ^{16}N implantations, is not fully understood. We include them in the final result as a systematic uncertainty.

3.3. Identification of α decays

With a kinetic energy of 33 MeV the typical implantation depth of the ^{16}N ions in the DSSSD is 27(2) μm with a straggling of 0.33 μm . Since the α particles from the decay are fully stopped in less than 10 μm of silicon, we can assume full-energy detection for all decays. The decay spectrum obtained during beam-off is practically background-free, see Fig. 3. The high-energy tail of the β -particle response extends up to 0.8 MeV. Between 1 MeV and 3.5 MeV we see the signal from the $\beta\alpha$ decay of ^{16}N . The counts above 3.5 MeV result from the surface of the DSSSD being contaminated with long-lived α -particle emitters (originating from standard calibration sources). From Fig. 3 we estimate their contribution below 3.5 MeV to be negligible. All counts between 1.0 and 3.5 MeV are therefore assumed to be ^{16}N $\beta\alpha$ decays, and we note that the spatial distributions of decay and implantation events are in good agreement, as has been verified by a Kolmogorov–Smirnov test.

The inset in Fig. 3 shows the comparison of our data to the R -matrix fit of Tang et al. [15], shifted by +6 keV in order to better fit the data. The shift is the overall result of several effects, including β summing, β recoil and the different response of Si detectors to α particles and ^{12}C ions. We have estimated the shift due to each of these effects and the overall shift thus obtained is in good agreement with the observed shift. As seen from the comparison, the shape of the two spectra is also in good agreement.

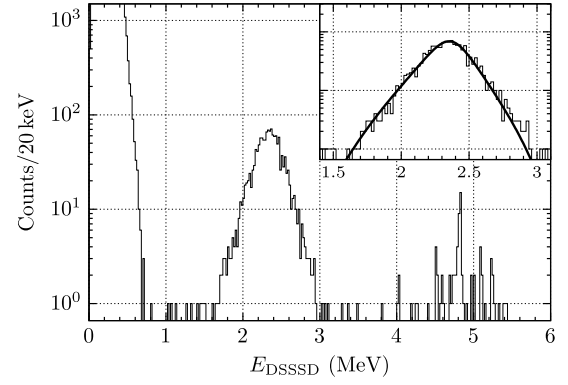


Fig. 3. Decay spectrum from data taken with the beam gate closed. The α particles from ^{16}N decay are responsible for the broad peak between 1 and 3.5 MeV. The inset shows a zoom of the data together with the R -matrix fit from Ref. [15].

4. Normalisation

The procedure for counting the ^{16}N implantations and the β -delayed α decays has been described in Sections 3.2 and 3.3; however, to determine the branching ratio, $b_{\beta\alpha}$, we must also correct for the detection efficiency of the experimental setup. Two effects play a main role here: Firstly, we only look for decays when the beam gate is closed, which means that we must apply a correction factor, $C_{\text{on/off}}$, that depends on the half-life of ^{16}N and the duration of the beam on/off gates. Secondly, there is the issue of the dead time of the data acquisition, which especially affects the data taken with the beam gate open. To determine the necessary correction factors, $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}}$ and $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{off}}$, the raw and accepted trigger signals were monitored.

4.1. Beam-off

The total number of decays occurring during the experiment, $N_{\text{decay}}^{\text{total}}$, is related to the number of observed decays, $N_{\text{decay}}^{\text{obs}}$, by

$$N_{\text{decay}}^{\text{total}} = C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{off}} C_{\text{on/off}} N_{\text{decay}}^{\text{obs}}. \quad (1)$$

Defining the duration of the beam-on gate as T and the duration of the entire beam cycle as aT , we can write the analytical expression for the first correction factor as

$$C_{\text{on/off}} = \lambda T \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda aT}}{(e^{\lambda T} - 1)(e^{-\lambda T} - e^{-\lambda aT})}, \quad (2)$$

where $\lambda = \log(2)/t_{1/2}$ is the decay constant. In deriving Eq. (2) we assume the implantation rate to be constant over a time period of several beam cycles, which is a good approximation in our experiment. Furthermore, we have $t_{1/2} = 7.13(2)$ s [31], $T = 15$ s and $a = 2$, resulting in the correction factor

$$C_{\text{on/off}} = 2.342(3). \quad (3)$$

The second correction factor, $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{off}}$, is calculated as the ratio between the number of accepted triggers, n_{off} , and the number of raw triggers, N_{off} , occurring during the 15 s beam-off period, i.e., $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{off}} = N_{\text{off}}/n_{\text{off}}$. The value of this correction factor varied throughout the experiment between 1.011 and 1.017.

4.2. Beam-on

The total number of implantations occurring during the experiment, $N_{\text{impl}}^{\text{total}}$, is related to the number of observed implantations,

$N_{\text{impl}}^{\text{obs}}$, by

$$N_{\text{impl}}^{\text{total}} = C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}} C_{\text{duty}} N_{\text{impl}}^{\text{obs}}. \quad (4)$$

The additional correction factor, C_{duty} , has been introduced to account for a 1 kHz chopping of the primary beam, necessary for beam intensity monitoring by the cyclotron control system. As a consequence of this chopping, beam is only delivered during a fraction, D , of the beam-on period, determined by the duty cycle of the chopper. Let N_{on} be the number of raw triggers and n_{on} the number of accepted triggers occurring during the 15 s beam-on period, and let N_{off} and n_{off} denote the same quantities for the subsequent 15 s beam-off period. We want to determine the number of triggers occurring during the fraction, D , of the beam-on period where implantations can take place. We assume the trigger rates during the remaining fraction, $(1 - D)$, of the beam-on period where the beam is in fact off, to be equal to the trigger rates during the beam-off period. This seems reasonable since the trigger rate during the beam-off period is dominated by the γ -ray background in the NaI scintillators. Thus, the number of raw and accepted triggers occurring during the fraction, D , of the beam-on period where implantations actually take place, may be obtained by subtracting $(1 - D)N_{\text{off}}$ and $(1 - D)n_{\text{off}}$ from N_{on} and n_{on} , respectively. We thus obtain the following expression,

$$C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}} C_{\text{duty}} = \frac{N_{\text{on}} - (1 - D)N_{\text{off}}}{n_{\text{on}} - (1 - D)n_{\text{off}}}, \quad (5)$$

where $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}} = N_{\text{on}}/n_{\text{on}}$ is the mean dead-time correction. The convention may seem somewhat artificial, but we keep the mean dead-time correction as a separate factor in order to more easily assess the relative importance of the two effects. $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}}$ is by far the largest correction, varying between 1.26 and 2.61, while the additional correction, C_{duty} , varies between 1.025 and 1.087. The large variations of $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}}$ and, to a lesser degree, C_{duty} , are due to significant variations in the beam intensity. The value of D varies between 0.22 and 0.50. To give an idea of the relative importance of the various corrections on the final result, we list the values averaged over the entire experiment:

$$C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{off}} = 1.0136(14)$$

$$C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}} = 1.794(7)$$

$$C_{\text{duty}} = 1.054(2),$$

where the numbers in parentheses denote the typical statistical uncertainty for a single 30 s beam cycle, which in our view is the most appropriate measure of the overall statistical uncertainty on the correction factors.

5. Results and discussion

In total 54 hours of data have been collected, split into 27 runs. We have identified 1.235×10^8 ^{16}N implantations in the beam-on data and 1467 α decays in the beam-off data. The decay spectrum is shown in Fig. 3. Taking into account all the correction factors discussed in Section 4, we obtain an α -decay branching ratio of $b_{\beta\alpha} = (1.49 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-5}$. Since the correction factor, $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}} C_{\text{duty}}$, is quite large, it is also a potential source of significant systematic error. In Fig. 4 we show the branching ratio obtained for each of the 27 runs. The error bars indicate statistical uncertainties. The upper panel shows that consistent values are obtained for a rather wide range of correction factors (1.3–2.8). The lower panel shows that the values are constant with time. Thus, we do not find any evidence of systematic errors not accounted for in the dead time analysis. The fluctuations around the average are slightly larger than expected from the error bars, resulting in

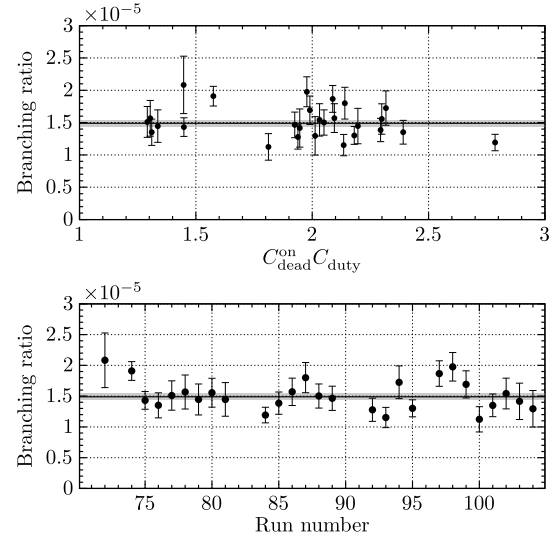


Fig. 4. Upper panel: The α -decay branching ratio obtained from the individual runs shown against the value of $C_{\text{dead}}^{\text{on}} C_{\text{duty}}$, defined in Eq. (5). Lower panel: The α -decay branching ratio obtained from the individual runs. The error bars indicate the statistical uncertainty. The solid line shows the weighted mean and the grey area shows the uncertainty on this value.

$\chi^2/\text{dof} = 39.3/26$. Because the value of χ^2/dof is not quite satisfactory we find it necessary to scale the statistical uncertainty by a factor of $\sqrt{\chi^2/\text{dof}}$. Based on the considerations of Sections 3.1 and 3.2 the number of ^{16}N implantations could be up to 7% larger than the number we find, and we include this as a systematic uncertainty, giving a final result for the branching ratio of

$$b_{\beta\alpha} = (1.49 \pm 0.05(\text{stat})_{-0.10}^{+0.0}(\text{sys})) \times 10^{-5}. \quad (6)$$

This result represents a 24% increase compared to the value of $1.20(5) \times 10^{-5}$ reported by the Mainz group [32] and quoted in the most recent TUNL evaluation [31]. On the other hand, it is consistent with the less precise value of $1.3(3) \times 10^{-5}$ recently obtained by Zhao et al. [35].

As discussed in Section 1.2, such an increase in $b_{\beta\alpha}$ modifies the reduced α width of the 7.12 MeV state, γ_{11} , extracted from any R -matrix fit to the $\beta\alpha$ spectrum of ^{16}N . Results from two such fits are found in Refs. [14] and [15], which give quite similar values for γ_{11} , 0.0793 MeV $^{1/2}$ and 0.0788 MeV $^{1/2}$, respectively, using a channel radius of $a = 6.5$ fm. Both results are obtained with the adopted branching ratios of $b_{\beta\alpha} = 1.2 \times 10^{-5}$ and $b_{\beta}(7.12) = 0.048$ from TUNL [31]. Our new value for $b_{\beta\alpha}$ suggests that these results for γ_{11} should be scaled by a factor $\sqrt{1.49/1.2}$, which gives $\gamma_{11} = 0.0884$ MeV $^{1/2}$ and $\gamma_{11} = 0.0878$ MeV $^{1/2}$. These revised values are in somewhat better agreement with the results obtained from α transfer experiments, where the widths $\gamma_{11} = 0.091(17)$ MeV $^{1/2}$ and $\gamma_{11} = 0.093(13)$ MeV $^{1/2}$ can be calculated from the asymptotic normalisation coefficients given in Refs. [10] and [16], respectively. When the sizeable errors on these numbers are considered, though, the improvement cannot be said to be significant.

To find the impact of our result on the extrapolation of $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3)$ we use the best R -matrix fit from Ref. [15]. If the original parameters are used, the resulting value of $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3)$ is found to be 86(20) keVb, while, if γ_{11} is scaled by $\sqrt{1.49/1.2}$, we find $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3) = 102(24)$ keVb. This represents an increase of 19%, in reasonable agreement with the proportional behaviour discussed in Sec. 1.2. If we, furthermore, accept the value $b_{\beta}(7.1) = 0.052(2)$, which is stated in Ref. [15], our result is slightly reduced to $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3) = 96(22)$ keVb.

6. Conclusion

We have measured the $\beta\alpha$ branching ratio of ^{16}N using a technique that avoids the difficulties associated with the absolute counting of β particles. We implant a high-energy ^{16}N beam in a finely segmented Si detector and measure the energy signals from the implantation and the α decay. The branching ratio is then obtained in a straightforward manner as the ratio of α decays to implantations. Our result, $(1.49 \pm 0.05(\text{stat})_{-0.10}^{+0.0}(\text{sys})) \times 10^{-5}$, represents a 24% increase compared to the accepted value [31]. Our branching-ratio determination leads to a $S_{\text{E1}}(0.3)$ value that is 19% higher than previously believed. Adopting the same values as in Section 1.1, the total S-factor goes up by 10%. Given the significant astrophysical implications of such a change in the S-factor, it would be desirable to have our result confirmed in an independent experiment. Independent confirmation of the β branching ratio recently reported by Tang et al. for the 7.12 MeV state [15], would also be of interest.

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